

## SAYS WHITE LOST OVER 800.

## OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT LADYSMITH.

Boer Believed to Have Lost Over 2,000—Persistent Rumors in London That Gen. Buller Is Advancing But There Is No Confirmation of Them—Remored Recall of Methuen—Parliament May Meet Two Weeks Earlier Than Was Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Rumors persist at the cable and elsewhere that Gen. Buller is moving north, but they cannot be traced to any trustworthy source. Not an item of importance was received from South Africa yesterday. There is still no official return of the casualties at Ladysmith, but it can only be treated as a guess.

The Daily Mail says it learns that a general estimate of the losses has been received in London. It places the British losses at 14,000 killed and 34,000 wounded, and more than 20,000 men killed and wounded. The losses of the Boers are estimated at certainly over 2,000.

A telegram sent from Pretoria on the morning of Jan. 10 reports that the Boers, after several days of fighting, "succeeded in storming the plateau and ridge overlooking the town and the British camps at Ladysmith." It does not refer to subsequent fighting.

The Morning Leader's military critic disposes of yesterday's rumor concerning Gen. Buller's health, he says, was traced to its source. Gen. Buller was suffering from a trifling fever, from which he has now recovered.

In connection with the rumored recall of Gen. Methuen, who is in command of the Kimberley relief force, it is reported in the neighborhood of his home, Corsham Court, Wiltshire, that when he was wounded at the battle of Mafeking he was hoisted and thrown from a horse, causing severe spinal and other injuries.

The correspondent of the Standard at Johannesburg under date of Jan. 8, says that reports of the Natal Caribbees and Thonipere's Horse thoroughly searched both flanks of the Boer position on that date. They found a considerable number of the enemy camped five miles east of Ladysmith. Natives say that the Boers on the Orange River were greatly weakened on Jan. 8 by the withdrawal of the bulk of their forces to Ladysmith.

It is unofficially stated that Parliament will meet on Jan. 30, a fortnight earlier than the date originally fixed.

## WILL BE TRIED AS REBELS.

## Dutch Colonists Captured at Sunnyside Sent to Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.—The Dutch colonists who were captured at Sunnyside will be brought here and tried as rebels.

Monrovia River Jan. 8.—One prisoner belonging to the Sunnyside commando of Colonel Dutch took a train here yesterday afternoon for Cape Town under escort of a section of the Duke of Cornwall's infantry regiment. The prisoners had comfortable seats in the railway coaches. Like all the other Boers, except the States Artillery, they were without uniforms. About a dozen of them were white-spotted blue scarfs around their wide-brimmed hats. Most of them were men of 40 years of age, but there were half a dozen youths. They looked like typical veldt poachers—downy, unkempt and round-shouldered. They were guarded by British troops at Belmont and watched the preparations for sending them to Cape Town with strict indifference.

Among the prisoners are the second and third leaders of the commando. The documents captured show the records of residents of the country for fifty miles in the neighborhood of Sunnyside. The stationery of the British Government has been used for Boer correspondence. It was found in the Magistrate's offices of the evacuated towns.

## GUARD ON PORTUGUESE BORDER.

## Government Trying to Keep Volunteers From Crossing the River.

LORRÉN MARQUES, Jan. 8.—The Portuguese police have prevented several Portuguese from crossing the frontier and joining the Boers. Hereafter no one will be permitted to cross the frontier without a permit from the Governor.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A despatch to the Times from Lorrén Marques explains the action of the Portuguese authorities in refusing to allow any one to cross the frontier into Boer territory. An old law, long in abeyance, has been revived, which compels every person crossing Portuguese territory to obtain a passport signed by the Governor. It is understood that the authorities insist that applicants give guarantees through their consuls that they are not going to the Transvaal for the purpose of fighting.

## ITALIAN BARK HELD UP.

She Was Bound for Port Elizabeth With a Cargo of Sulphur.

PORT ELIZABETH, Natal, Jan. 8 (Delayed in transmission).—The British cruiser Fearless on Saturday night detained the Italian bark Maria I, from Genoa, for alleged violation of Port Elizabeth. The bark has a cargo of sulphur.

## GEN. BOOTH WONT SELL.

Convict Home Property Not Purchased to Make Money Out Of.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 11.—It is rumored here today that Gen. Buller Booth had agreed to accept \$100,000 for the Tibbetts plantation, where Mrs. Booth, co-adjutant general, is now housed. This is \$30,000 more than the Booths paid for the place a month ago. The Flushing Association and the Flushing Business Men's Association are to take action in the matter. These societies are opposed to the location of the Booths in Flushing. Mrs. Booth has named the place Hope Hall. It is now in command of Captain Theodore Caldwell.

At present the inmates are all officers with the titles of lieutenants, sergeants and corporals. They are making repairs and some of them are going to work yesterday clearing out a stretch of woodland that borders on the Long Island Railroad. The superintendent of Hope Hall said yesterday:

"A former living here called to-day and asked for ten men to help him on his place. This is the way they have treated us at other places. These men want to work and the military ought to encourage their desire to be productive. After we have been here a while the Flushing people will be glad we came."

MONROVIA, N. J., Jan. 11.—Gen. Buller Booth was seen at his home to-night and told that he was going to the Tibbetts plantation. He said that he had been offered \$100,000 for the place, but he had not accepted it. He said that he had been offered \$100,000 for the place, but he had not accepted it. He said that he had been offered \$100,000 for the place, but he had not accepted it.

## STUDENTS' PRANK AT HARVARD.

## Explosion Caused by Mechanism Stops a Concert in Sanders Theatre.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—During a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theatre at 9:20 o'clock this evening a loud explosion was heard, followed by the music stopping. The music stopped and the audience was barely restrained from a panic. Smoke was seen issuing from the door of a casket near the stage. Inquiry revealed that a machine of curious construction had caused an explosion in the casket, shattering windows and tearing to bits a small leather handbag in which it had been hidden.

Nothing of the sort has happened at Harvard since a number of alarm clocks went off in a popular course in English several years ago.

## TAPPEN BEATS HOWLAND.

## Independents Win in the Union League Club Election.

For the first time in many years, an independent ticket was elected at the annual meeting of the Union League Club held last night. The independent ticket, headed by Frederick B. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank for President, and Judge Henry H. Howland for Vice-President, defeated the ticket headed by Judge Henry H. Howland for President and Judge Henry H. Howland for Vice-President. The independent ticket was elected by a majority of 188 votes to 154 for the regular ticket.

Many members of the club did not know that there was any contest at all until yesterday morning when they appeared in the newspaper. The following notice as advertising matter:

Union League Club—Election of officers this evening. It is thought to be very important that all friends of Judge Howland for president should be present at 8 o'clock for the regular ticket. Full open a vote and a vote for the regular ticket.

The appearance of this notice created a sensation among the club members. It was said last night that never before in the history of the organization had votes been advertised for or had an attempt been made to give the impression that the election was a contest.

Members of the club said that the election of Judge Howland and that of Judge Henry H. Howland for Vice-President was a surprise. It was thought that the election of Judge Howland and that of Judge Henry H. Howland for Vice-President was a surprise.

Mr. Tappen has been a much more frequent visitor to the club than Judge Howland. This fact was attributed much of the strength of the independent ticket. The division in the club, it was said, was between the clubmen, who spend much of their time in the club, and those who do not only occasionally.

Judge Howland's friends throughout the city are known to be a much more frequent visitor to the club than Judge Howland. This fact was attributed much of the strength of the independent ticket.

The announcement of Mr. Tappen's success was greeted with loud cheers by the club members. Three times three were given in his honor.

## THE ALBANY SPEED.

## New American Cruiser Makes 19.5 Knots Under Natural Draught.

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 11.—The new American cruiser Albany, which was launched yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning, made a record of 19.5 knots in the morning. It was too foggy to start the trial until 10 o'clock. The weather at that hour was too thick to see the ranges on shore and accordingly the vessel ran out to sea for three hours.

The trial was very satisfactory. The cruiser's speed was figured out to be 19.5 knots an hour, with 150 revolutions of the propellers a minute. The run out was made against a head sea. The indicated horse power was about 5,000.

The draught and displacement were found to be in the trial. The fog settled during the last half hour and threatened to interfere with the trial. It was rather dangerous to speed the cruiser during that time, owing to the proximity of vessels bound for the Trans.

The Albany returned to her moorings at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 11.—Rear Admiral Malville, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, received a telegram to-day from the British Admiralty, stating that the British cruiser Albany, which was launched yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning, made a record of 19.5 knots in the morning.

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## LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

## IT CONCEDES THAT THE FLOUR SEIZURES WERE ILLEGAL.

FOODSTUFFS ARE NOT CONTRABAND OF WAR UNLESS IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT THEY ARE INTENDED FOR THE ENEMY'S MILITARY FORCE—THE PAYMENT OF DAMAGES ASSURED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Ambassador Choate has received Lord Salisbury's reply in answer to his note regarding the seizure of American flour. The Prime Minister says that the British Government does not hold foodstuffs to be contraband of war. Neutral vessels bound for neutral ports, carrying goods which are not contraband, are not to be seized. But, Lord Salisbury adds, the decisions of the above questions must be left to a prize court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The substance of the answer of Great Britain to the representations of the United States concerning the detention of American flour and other foodstuffs by the British Government, which had been shipped from New York to two British and one Dutch vessel to Delagoa Bay, Portuguese Africa, was received by the State Department to-day in a despatch from Mr. Choate, British Ambassador in London. Great Britain concedes the principles which the United States sought to have established in regard to the inviolability of neutral goods in time of war, and goes even further than that in acknowledging that foodstuffs, destined for an enemy's country, are contraband of war.

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## SENATOR PLATT PARTS WITH QUIGG.

## Telegraphs to Albany That Odell, Not Quigg, Will Be His Representative.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—More or less comment was heard to-night concerning the telegrams which Senator Thomas C. Platt sent in this city from Washington during the last twenty-four hours. In a word, Senator Platt has telegraphed to J. B. Aldrich, majority leader of the Assembly, and to other Republicans in the Assembly and the Senate, that President Lemuel Eli Quigg of the New York county organization must not be regarded as his representative in Albany on any legislation affecting the Republican party. Senator Platt has telegraphed that if any representative is to speak for him in Albany, it must be J. B. Aldrich, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Aldrich, Speaker Nixon, and the Republican Senators who were aware of Senator Platt's telegrams, declined to speak specifically of the contents of the messages. Naturally, however, Mr. Platt's words brought out a little of controversy in Albany.

Senator Nixon was sick a good deal of last winter, but he was on hand enough to know that Mr. Quigg occasionally came to Albany and shifted bits. Mr. Nixon was a little angry when he heard of Mr. Quigg's conduct. Mr. Aldrich, however, who has been in Albany confidentially to-night of Senator Platt's messages said that Mr. Quigg had recently given it to be his opinion that Mr. Platt could not live much longer and that Mr. Odell and Mr. Quigg would be the great power of the Republican party in Albany. Mr. Aldrich said that he believed the organizations of New York and Kings should be merged, and that Mr. Quigg should be the head of the great machine.

The statement concerning Lemuel Eli Quigg, who is a Republican, was made by Senator Platt. Mr. Quigg is a Republican, and he is a member of the Albany County Board of Supervisors. He is a member of the Albany County Board of Supervisors. He is a member of the Albany County Board of Supervisors.

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## U. S. SENATE'S SECRETARY.

## BENJAMIN B. ODELL IS SELECTED IN CAUCUS BUT DECLINES.

The Place Likely to Go to Another New Yorker Not Yet Named—Gen. Clarkson Set Aside—Col. Kamsell of Indianapolis to Succeed Bright as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York, came down from Albany last night and entered the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock. Many people were there to greet him. Some wanted to know the truth about his utterances concerning the Dixon-McCormack fight, and the statement that he believed the fight to be a fake, and because of his opinion would advocate the repeal of the Horition law.

"What nonsense," said Mr. Odell. "No one was more surprised than I at Albany last night to read reports of my alleged utterances in some of the New York evening newspapers. Everything I said in a popular nature had been accepted in serious fashion. We were all joking in State headquarters yesterday morning as to the flight and some of our enterprising and interesting reporters of the evening newspapers accepted my comments as serious."

The information given by Mr. Odell that the caucus of Republican United States Senators at Washington held on Wednesday had selected him to be Secretary of the United States Senate in the place of the Democratic incumbent, William H. Cullum, of New York. The news is that the Republican Senators did not desire to elect Gen. James S. Clarkson as Mr. Cullum's successor, and as a final outcome had selected Mr. Odell and had appointed Senator Platt of New York to obtain, if possible, Mr. Odell's acceptance.

At the board of my selection to be Secretary of the United States Senate," said Mr. Odell, "I was at Albany, when Senator Platt kindly telephoned me the information. I replied that I should like to have a few hours to decide the matter. I fully appreciate the great honor that the United States Senate has conferred on me."

Chairman Odell, it was ascertained, telephoned to Senator Platt at Washington last night thanking Mr. Platt and begging that New York's senior Republican Senator would convey to the other Republican Senators his thanks and acknowledgments of the high honor, but saying that he would not accept the place. It seems that when the United States Senators did not find it agreeable to select Gen. Clarkson they wanted a strong man like Mr. Odell, and so they went to Albany and selected Mr. Odell. Mr. Platt, however, declined to accept the place. It seems also that Mr. Platt believed that Mr. Odell could possibly accept the place as Secretary of the Senate and retain his place as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York. Mr. Odell refused to be considered for the place. He had served two terms in Washington and his people objected to further residence in Washington because of domestic reasons.

Senator Platt, it is said, informed Mr. Odell over the telephone from Washington last night that there was a caucus of the Republican Senators at Albany, and that he was to be elected Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Odell, however, declined to accept the place. He had served two terms in Washington and his people objected to further residence in Washington because of domestic reasons.

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